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EDISON'S STORAGE BATTERY

Thomas A. Edison announces that a year's extensive tests have satisfied him of the merits and the future of his new storage battery for electric-motor carriages.

This is the most important automobile news of the day, unless Mr. Edison has departed from his custom of avoiding the vain boast. It does not mean anything like the immediate disappearance of the gasoline motor and its evil odor. But with the new battery in increasing service the steam and gasoline machines will have an interesting competitor and the advance of the motor car for purely commercial uses will be vastly quickened. It is, indeed, in commercial service that the Edison batteries have been chiefly tested.

The strong points in favor of electric carriages are ease of operation, freedom from odors, greater safety and a comparative noiselessness. Difficulties to over come have been the weight of the old lead batteries and the expense and trouble of recharging. Mr. Edison's cells wiegh half as much as those of the old style, they will carry a hundred miles on one charge and they will last eight or ten years, where the life of average lead cells is one year. There is the invetor's assurance for all this.

The application of the new battery to the touring car has not been fully considered by Mr. Edison. "I am not an automobile manufacturer," he says, "but the cells are there if wanted." Apparently the genius of Menlo Park has opened a promising way toward the popularization of motor carriages among people who put safety, economy and comfort above racing records, who cannot afford chauffeurs and who do not themselves care to become licensed engineers.

Coral beads for debutantes are one of the season's fancies and the beaded buds in Newport are vying with one another as to who shall show the most beautiful necklace. The one which leaves those of the other coral contestants in the shade, however, is not worn by one of their number, but belongs to Mrs. William Roelker. Coral varies much in tone and this particular example is of the palest pink, almost like the heart of an American beauty rose. Between every two beads is a splendid diamond a nd an elaborate design of coral and diamonds forms the clasp. Its beauty has captured Newport fancy, which is a feather in the cap of Mrs. Roelker, for what is the use of having this world's goods unless some one envies them?

A rich, retired New York business man has been chosen first reader in the new Christian Science church, at Ninety-sixth street and Central Park West, the finest edifice of all in Mrs. Eddy's cult. He is Edwin T. Hatfield, who has been a student in the New York Christian Institute, under Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson. Mr. Hatfield is the son of a noted New York clergyman, who officiated for twenty-three years at the Seventh Presbyterian church.

NEW MEXICO'S SCHOOLS

Wm. E. Curtis, special correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, is doing good work for New Mexico, especially in connection with our schools. Recently he wrote:

One of the strongest arguments against the admission of New Mexico as a state is the illiteracy of the people, yet last year, according to the report of superintendent of education, there were 729 schools in the territory, or one school for every 380 of the population, which were supported at a cost of $353,012 to the taxpayers—an average of $484 per school. The value of school property, according to the official returns, is $824,739.

Few states pay more for education than New Mexico in proportion to the number of taxpayers, and it is the universal testimony that the legislature is liberal in its appropriations and that the people pay school taxes more promptly and willingly than any other obligations. It is claimed furthermore that the illiteracy to which objection is made is limited to the passing generation—to the older people of Mexican birth, who had no opportunity for education in their childhood. Public schools were not introduced into New Mexico until about fifteen years ago. Before that date the upper classes patronized a few private institutions and the common people were dependent upon the parochial schools, in which the priests taught the catechism and the lives of the saints, but very little else.

The following table will throw some light upon the educational situation in New Mexico:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
School population	36,106	32,294	68,400
Enrolled	22,948	17,756	40,704
Average attendance	16,248	13,334	29,582
Teachers	412	440	852

The great lesson which Japan has taught the civilized world is to keep your mouth shut and saw wood. Most people are like the parrot which was sitting on the fence. It saw a passing dog, and at once began to call "sick-em." The dog looked around and seeing nothing else to sick, attacked the parrot. There was a fight and loss of feathers. As polly regained its perch on the fence, and began to plume its remaining feathers, it philosophically remarked, "Polly, you talk too much." Japan does not do this.

A section of our own country contained within a square extending one thousand miles north from New Orleans and one thousand miles west from Pittsburg and containing one million square miles, if as densely populated as Japan, would sustain a population of 300,000,000; but a much larger proportion of this great square in the center of the United States could be intensely farmed than in Japan, where only one-seventh of the total area is cultivated.

HISTORY OF SAKHALIN

This island Japan demands that Russia should cede to them. It has an area of 29,336 square miles and a population of 19,644.

The Russians have virtually been driven out of the island by the Japanese forces. It is very nearly as large as the largest island in the Japanese empire, and would be quite an accession to the rising power of the east.

Then, too, Russia has no right to this island. About 200 years ago, the island was explored by a Japanese, Juzo Konda, who occupied it by the Japanese and called it Karafuto, a name bestowed upon it by the aboriginal Ino race, who at that time, also inhabited the island of Hokkaido.

Finally it was discovered by a Russian captain, who occupied it in the name of Russia. Japan protested and a long desultory negotiation followed. But Japan was then weak. She had neither army nor navy, nor internal organization. Indeed, the country was almost on the verge of revolution. Japan could not resist and the upshot was that Russia one day ended the controversy by announcing that she would take Sakhalin and give Japan the Chisma (Kuriles) islands—which Japan already owned.

In the recently conducted controversy between Alderman Learnard and the Journal, over a purported interview with that gentleman, which the Journal published, it looks very much to The Citizen, to the general public, and to the proverbial man up the tree, that the morning paper has not been able to make good. Its low and thuglike abuse of Mr. Learnard, a member of the city council and a reputable business man of the city, seems to The Citizen worthy of the severest condemnation.

The Morning Journal goes even further in its reflections on the city council. It says "the present city council has shown that it possesses a considerable degree of familiarity with the art of how not to do it, there does not seem to be any reason to fear that it will have vertebrae enough to upset the established order of things." The lightning change artist of the Journal cannot now "reflect" too bitterly on the city council, though a few weeks ago, in the water controversy, its imaginary "reflections" on the city council by The Citizen, were the most damnable offenses of which any one could be guilty. What is the matter with the Journal? Has it heard something "drap" in the water question? It certainly looks that way.

There is not the least doubt that the "little brown men" will stand pat in their demands; and that the great bluffing, ignorant, superstitious disgrace to the white race, called Russia, will have to come to time or be mauled out of their life. Autocracy and bureaucracy must go, and Japan will do the business.

There were fourteen telegrams published in the morning paper which had appeared in The Citizen of the evening before, and they were among the most important which the Journal contained. The conclusion is: Take The Citizen and get the news twelve hours ahead of the Journal.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller is said to be losing her health under the annoyance caused by the attacks of the public press on her husband and his methods. What is the remedy? Let the old octopus quit sucking the life blood out of the American public.

That Russia should have been whipped to a finish, with all probabilities, even certainies, of being still further mauled, and that she should want to dictate the terms of peace, is one of the most ridiculous things which has ever occurred in history.

To the victor belongs the spoils, is a saying almost as old as the race. Russia will have to understand this. The under dog in the fight may have the sympathy of the world, but the said canine is hardly prepared to dictate terms of peace.

Russia must go. The last remaining link of barbarism among the white races, it is but appropriate that it should be knocked out of the ring, tumbling over the ropes, by an inferior brown race.

WEEKLY FASHION LETTER FROM SPECIAL CITIZEN CORRESPONDENT

New York, Aug. 12.—The revolt against the bizarre little hat, so unbecoming to the woman not constructed upon the Watteau plan and so irreconcible with any simple style of hairdressing, was bound to come, and the height of the Paris season found more big hats than small, accompanying the elaborate toilets, though the little tiptilted hats still crowned some pretty heads belonging to fashion leaders, and the great crowd still clung to the extreme type of small hat which come in with the spring modes.

One must admit that some of the large hats are extreme in their own way as the small ones, for they are often turned up sharply on one side and set upon the head at an angle that makes demands upon coiffure quite as great as those made by the tiny hat accentrically perched. Still, even at its worst, the large hat is hardly as deplorable a caricature in connection with the average face as is the jaunty little millinery freak of the earlier season, and, in rational form, it is generally becoming and picturesque.

For the garden party and other out of door fetes the large hat is pre-eminently the thing, though the little hat may often lend itself more satisfactorily to the tailored costume, the morning frock, the indoor occasion, and it was at the out-of-door reunions during the Paris season that the big hat came into its own.

The black picture hat was not so much in evidence as of old, although it was worn and in many instances set off a toilet as no other hat could.

Large hats all in one color or in shades of one color and often being the only vivid note in a toilet of white or neutral tint were numerous, and the plume trimmed hats were chiefly in this genre, though the flower laden hats often mingled many colors.

The big hat of crin, heavily loaded with short plumes, was particularly fancied and had usually a rakish flare at one side and pronounced drop at the other, while the back was manipulated so as to fit the coiffure with comparative closeness, if not turned up sharply. The decided crown, if not the excessively high crown, also reappeared after the eclipse that followed sharply upon its tenative debut last season, and there seems once more to be a chance that the comparatively high crown will reign supreme, though it is by no means the rule now, and has been taken up only by the ultra modish.

One handsome long plume is sometimes utilized in place of many short ones, and this trimming with a somewhat drooping brim suits some faces better than more audacious lines.

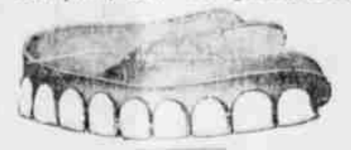
Crin—which means horsehair—perhaps the first place as material for the plume trimmed hats, but all the popular straws are used as well, and hats of lace, chiffon, etc., plumed trimmed, are many. The all white and all black hats loaded with beautiful plumes are very lovely, but the Parisanne usually prefers a note of color and the white hats are likely to be brightened by feathers of vivid green, blue or mauve.

Flax or periwinkle blue, old rose, green and mauve horsehair or straw with plumes of the same tint are the feather trimmed hats most often seen, but very stunning effects are secured in the copper browns and grays. Velvet ribbon to match the plumes in color is the usual accompaniment of the feathers, and one sees large hats sporting both feathers and flowers, though this idea is more often exploited in the small hats with their rakish bunches of tips standing out at unexpected angles.

The flower trimmed hats are of a variety to beggar description and a few of them are very large, but as a rule the extreme size is left to the plume trimmed hats; and the flower trimmed picture hats, while not of necessity belonging to the diminitive class launched in the spring, are moderate in size. Chip, corn, Leghorn, Tuscan, Panama and many other straws are pressed into the service of the flower trimmed picture hats, and the soft, flexible Panama or Leghorn, beautiful with roses and velvet ribbon, while not surprisingly noval in idea, is as always and appears in delightful shapes with new details.

Already, while we are still in the midst of summer's alarms, hats for mountain and early fall wear are beginning to arrive. A very trig little headpiece which is numbered among the novelties of an August mountain wardrobe is of leather colored Manila straw trimmed with shaded wings and velvet cockades. The shape is one of the part sort turned high—clear off the head, in fact—at the left side and finished there with the trimming described. The wings are long. One of them rises from the brim at an angle of 45 degrees. The other rests against the hair in more demure fashion. The hat accompanies a navy blue and white checked voile suit which has the bodice yoke and straight revers of ecru colored linen. The hat repeats the ecru in a deeper shade. A very Frenchy touch is given the gown by a narrow band and square bow of velvet at the foot of the stock and an outlining at the top of the same sort.

Another hat ready for the mountain season is of white felt in an eccentric upturned small shape. The side of this six is also decked with wings, but these wings take a more startling direction even than those described above. The first just slants off from an upright direction. The other is placed so that its wide downy end rests against the side of the hat while the end drops sharply downward against the hair. The effect is stunning. Lace veils will be a good deal used with this sort of hat. The hat described will be worn with an ivory colored cheviot gown which has a waistcoast of Scotch plaid silk. The waistcoat is double breasted and shows a wide front under the rounded sides of the bolero. There is a whimsical finish given to the edge of the bolero by a tiny frill of gathered Valenciennes lace.



"EMPRESS."

The above is a fac-simile of the discount-glass used by the Treasurer of the United States. United States notes, fractional currency notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890, are redeemable by the Treasury, and when not mutilated so that less than three-fifths of the original proportions remains, by the several Assistant Treasurers, at face value. United States notes are redeemable in coin, in sums not less than $50, by the Assistant Treasurers in New York and San Francisco. Treasury notes of 1890 are redeemable in coin, in sums not less than $50, by the Treasurer and all the Assistant Treasurers. Silver certificates are redeemable in standard silver dollars only, or exchangeable for other silver certificates. National bank notes are redeemable by the Treasurer, but not by the Assistant Treasurers. United States notes, fractional currency notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes of 1890, and National bank notes, when mutilated so that less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths, of the original proportions remains, are redeemable by Treasury only, at one-half the face value of the whole note or certificate. Fragments not clearly more than two-fifths are not redeemed, unless accompanied by the evidence required in paragraph 13. Fragments less than three-fifths are redeemed at the face value of the whole note when accompanied by an affidavit of the owner or other persons having knowledge of the facts that the missing portions have been totally destroyed. The affidavit must state the cause and manner of the multilation, and must be sworn and subscribed to before an officer qualified to administer oaths, who must affix his official seal thereto, and the character of the affiant must be certified to be good by such officer or some other having an official seal. Signatures by mark (X) must be witnessed by two persons who can write, and who must give their place of residence. The Treasurer will exercise such discretion under this regulation as may seem to him needful to protect the United States from fraud Fragments not redeemable are rejected and returnd.